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PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT.

Reviews the Report on the Working of the Department of Industries and Commerce for the year ended 30th June 1938.

READ—

Report on the working of the Department of Industries and Commerce during the year 1937-38, received from the Director of Industries and Commerce with his letter No. B. 413, dated 26th December 1938.

ORDER No. D. 9692-9752—I. & C. 197-38-3, DATED BANGALORE, THE 13TH MAY 1939.

The post of Director of Industries and Commerce was held by Mr. S. G. Sastry, B.A., M.Sc., till the 19th July 1937, when, consequent on the bifurcation of the Department, he was appointed Director of Sandalwood Oil Factory with headquarters at Mysore. Mr. M. S. Ramchendra Rao, B.A., was appointed Director of Industries and Commerce and continued to be in charge of the Department for the rest of the year.

2. *Reorganisation of the Department.*—The Divisional Offices of the Superintendents of Industries which had been abolished in 1934 as a measure of economy, were revived during the year. The Bangalore Division consists of the Bangalore, Tumkur, Kolar and Mysore Districts, while the Shimoga Division with headquarters at Shimoga includes the Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan Districts. The Director also submitted in the course of the year proposals for the reorganisation of the gazetted and the executive staff of the Department. The main features of these proposals, which have since received the sanction of Government are :—

(1) Redistribution of work among the sectional officers in the head office with suitable changes in their designations.

(2) Relieving the Superintendents of Industries of the duty of inspecting factories and boilers which had hitherto devolved upon them and entrusting this as a whole-time work to certain officers of the Department.

(3) Appointment of Assistants to the Superintendents of Industries to help them in development work in the Districts.

3. *Financial Aid to Industries.*—(*a*) *Large Industrial Concerns.*—Among the large scale industries newly started during the year with the assistance of Government, mention may be made of the Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers, Ltd., the Mysore Silk Filatures, Ltd., the Mysore Vegetable Oil Products, Ltd., and the Mysore Coffee Curing Works, Ltd. Considerable progress was made with regard to the formation of the Mysore Glass and Enamel Works, which proposes to manufacture high class glassware and enamel articles. Government have subscribed a part of the capital of these companies besides giving concessions with regard to land, water and power.

(*b*) *Industrial Loans.*—Industrial loans to the extent of Rs. 43,000 were sanctioned during the year. This is nearly double the amount sanctioned in 1936-37. Against loans previously sanctioned, a sum Rs. 73,348 was collected during the year, including a sum of about Rs. 22,000 written off as being irrecoverable. The arrears (Rs. 1,31,735) are very heavy and adequate steps should be taken for their collection.

Although there is no statute governing State aid to industries in Mysore, loans for industrial and commercial purposes have been given by the Department since its inception mainly with a view to encouraging medium and small-scale industries worked by machinery. The loans thus given amount to over Rs. 16 lakhs not taking into consideration large advances made to the Sri Krishnarajendra Mills, and other large undertakings.

4. The Sandalwood Oil Factory, the Central Industrial Workshop, the Soap Factory, the Industrial and Testing Laboratory, the Bitumen Plant, and the Lac Factory are among the Government concerns worked under the supervision of the Director of Industries and Commerce, and the Director, Sandalwood Oil Factory. The Chairman, Mysore Iron Works, is in charge of the Government Electric Factory and the Government Porcelain Factory. As the operations of some of these concerns are separately reviewed, it is only necessary here to refer to the working of the others.

Central Industrial Workshop.—Work of the value of Rs. 1,38,300 was turned out in the workshop. Experiments were conducted with a view to improving certain classes of appliances useful for rural industries.

Government Soap Factory.—Production of soap in the factory increased to 611 tons. The amount realised in sales was Rs. 5,04,171. A sum of Rs. 5,838 was incurred towards capital expenditure of the factory. The erection of the glycerine recovery plant was completed.

Industrial and Testing Laboratory.—The total output of several kinds of medicinal preparations in the Pharmaceutical Section of the Laboratory was 127,016 lbs. (95,642 lbs.). The production of Turkey Red Oil came to 31 tons. Pharmaceutical preparations valued at Rs. 51,570 were supplied to the Government Medical Stores. Drugs worth Rs. 14,589 (Rs. 5,317) were supplied to the Veterinary Department. Sales of medicines to the public showed a welcome improvement.

Bitumen Plant.—There was a large demand for bitumen emulsion. The total quantity produced in the plant at Bangalore was 351,395 (188,760) gallons. The selling price was reduced from six annas to five annas six pies per gallon. In spite of this reduction, the value of sales was Rs. 1,23,689 (Rs. 75,510). A duplicate plant was established at Mysore to meet the growing demand for emulsion and to secure economies in transport. The total production during 1937-38 was 173,420 gallons.

Lac Factory.—About 12,778 lbs. (6,332 lbs.) of sealing wax were produced. The production of lac polish was 3,007 (1,793) gallons and varnishes and paints, 1,907 (539) gallons. The sales amounted to Rs. 18,424 (Rs. 9,903).

The Lac Factory has been shifted to Mysore with a view to its expansion for the manufacture of some of the paints and varnishes required by the State Departments and the general public. Additional machinery and plant of the value of Rs. 10,000 has been ordered.

Silk Weaving Factory.—The factory undertook the manufacture of a number of varieties of silk fabrics, such as gold tissue, georgette, a new design of neck ties and different varieties of interlaced saries. The sales of products of the factory during the year amounted to Rs. 1,53,825 against Rs. 1,29,300 in the previous year.

The Government Filature.—The machinery and equipment was transferred to the Mysore Silk Filatures, Ltd., at a valuation. The transfer is subject to the

condition that the company should supply to the Government Silk Factory its requirements of raw silk at an agreed price.

5. *Industrial Education—Chamarajendra Technical Institute.*—Three hundred and eighty-eight students were under training. The total expenditure on the Training Section of the Institute amounted to Rs. 45,000. In the workshop section, goods of the value of Rs. 75,000 were manufactured. The sales amounted to Rs. 78,000. Production as well as sales increased by 50 per cent as compared with the previous year.

Industrial Schools.—Four hundred and seventy-one students were under training in the nine industrial schools under the control of the Department and a sum of Rs. 13,000 was spent on scholarships. Articles of the value of Rs. 35,000 were manufactured and sold by these institutions. Wool weaving and spinning classes are to be opened at the Government Industrial School, Chitaldrug. Four private industrial schools received grants from Government aggregating to Rs. 6,816.

Government Weaving Institute.—Fifty students were under training in the Weaving Institute, which provides training in the Certificate and Artizan courses. It contains also a research section which seeks to improve the appliances and processes of hand loom weaving and to provide suitable designs to the weavers.

6. *Cottage Industries—Handloom Weaving.*—The technical research work of the Weaving Institute is supplemented in the field by propaganda carried out by itinerating demonstration parties. During the year, these parties conducted demonstrations in 14 weaving centres, visited 382 villages, introduced 202 new designs, fitted up 149 improved looms and loom parts and trained 1,118 workers in improved methods of weaving.

The question of establishing a central organization with sufficient capital for the supply of raw materials to the weavers and arranging for the sale of their products is engaging the attention of Government.

7. *Industrial Surveys.*—Several industrial surveys as noted below were made by the Department during the year in connection with specific questions that arose for consideration or with a view to starting development work in selected areas :—

(1) Survey of existing Cottage Industries in 26 villages in the Closepet Rural Reconstruction Centre.

(2) A similar survey of Cottage Industries in 44 villages round about Kyatasandra near Tumkur.

(3) A survey of handloom weaving industry in 20 villages in the State in connection with the proposed Central Society for the Handloom Weavers in the State.

(4) A Survey of handloom weaving and other Rural Industries in 39 villages selected for concentrated Rural Development Work in the Mysore District.

(5) A survey of "Gota" and "Nakki" weaving industry in Bangalore City.

(6) A survey of sericultural industry in all the sericultural villages in the State.

(7) A survey of 6 villages in the Closepet Rural Reconstruction Centre with a view to find out their self-sufficiency.

8. Proposals for conducting detailed surveys of the oil seed crushing industry, handloom weaving, ceramic industry and tanning industry on the lines recommended by the Government of India Industrial Research Bureau were submitted to Government during the year under report and these have since been sanctioned by Government. The work will be taken on systematic lines in the coming year 1938-39.

9. *Spinning Centres.*—The Centre at Badanval increased its khadi sales to about Rs. 62,000. There were 3,565 spinners and 144 weavers working under the control of the Centre. For securing greater efficiency in the methods of spinning and carding, improved appliances of the value of Rs. 4,600 were proposed to be distributed among the spinners at half cost. Two new centres, one at Kolar and the other at Thuruvanur in the Chitaldrug District, were started. The Centre at Kolar is concentrating attention on improvements in the spinning and weaving of wool.

10. *Home Industries Classes.*—One new home industries institution was started at Channapatna during the year. There were 13 home industries classes working at the close of the year. They received grants from Government to the extent of Rs. 8,190. The number of women under training was 557. The Director is requested to submit a separate report on the working of the several institutions receiving grants-in-aid from Government and the actual extent to which the specific object for which these grants are given is being promoted.

11. *Labour.*—During the year under review, there were three labour disputes, two in the gold mines in Kolar District, and one in the Government Electric Factory, Bangalore. The disputes in all these cases were of a minor character and of short duration and normal conditions were soon restored. Excepting in these three cases, the relations between the employees and the employers were satisfactory throughout the year. Proposals for enlarging the powers of the Board of conciliation and reconstitution thereof into a Labour Welfare Board were under the examination of Government.

Under the Maternity Benefit Act, a sum of Rs. 22,682-6-6 was paid to women employees in the factories of the State.

12. *Administration of Special Acts.*—(*a*) *Weights and Measures Act.*—During the year 7,113 units of weights and measures were tested and certified and a sum of Rs. 381-15-6 was realised as fees as against 9,131 units and Rs. 519-6-6 in 1936-37. Prosecutions were instituted in 122 cases for breach of the provisions of the Act and convictions were obtained in 103 cases as against 139 prosecutions and 129 convictions in the previous year.

(*b*) *Factories Act.*—At the end of the year there were 250 factories at work of which 48 were seasonal and the rest perennial. These factories employed on an average 25,526 persons daily as against 23,101 persons in 1936-37. Two hundred and twenty-nine factories were inspected during the year as against 212 in the preceding year.

(*c*) *Cotton Ginning and Pressing Act.*—The number of cotton ginning and pressing factories working in the State during the year was 22 and 7 as against 27 and 7, respectively, in the previous year.

(*d*) *Workmen's Compensation Act.*—During the year under review 220 cases came up for disposal before the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation as against 244 in 1936-37. The number of cases disposed of was 191 and the balance at the end of the year was 9 as against 230 and 14, respectively, in the previous year. Of the cases disposed of, 57 related to fatal accidents and 67 to non-fatal accidents. The total amount deposited for distribution during the year was Rs. 52,614-13-0 and the amount distributed to the dependents of the deceased was Rs. 27,739-2-0. The annual return under Section 15 of the Act was received from 143 out of 250 factories as against 149 out of 216 factories in the previous year. The Chief Inspector is requested again to see that the timely submission of the return by the remaining factories is strictly enforced.

(*e*) *Steam Boiler and Prime Movers Act.*—At the end of 1937-38, there were 229 boilers in use in the State as against 233 in the previous year. Of these 213 were examined and licensed during the year as against 173 in 1936-37. A sum of Rs. 5,267 was realised as fees during the year as against Rs. 5,768 in the previous year.

13. *Marketing Survey Work.*—In addition to drafting its reports on the several commodities selected in the previous year, the Marketing Survey Staff undertook during the year under review, the survey of Jute, Lac, Cashewnuts, Cotton, Sugar and Fish at the suggestion of the All-India Third Marketing Officers' Conference. The Department also prepared draft bills providing for the establishment of Regulated Agricultural Markets and Grading Stations in the State which have been under the consideration of Government.

14. *Industrial and Commercial Enquiries.*—The Department received 215 enquiries in regard to Industrial and Commercial matters during the year as against 175 in 1936-37 and information was furnished as far as possible.

15. *Trade Statistics of the State.*—With a view to making the trade statistics of the State, which are confined at present only to railborne trade, complete and more reliable, a scheme for the collection and compilation of the complementary road borne trade statistics passing through the frontier toll-gates in the State has since been sanctioned and brought into effect from 1st December 1938.

16. *Conclusion.*—The working of the Departments of Industries and Commerce and Sandalwood Oil Factory continued to be satisfactory.

M. VENKATANARANAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.